

littoral species which must be regarded as undoubtedly "bipolar" is exceedingly limited, and that of abyssal and pelagic forms is also very restricted.

Without entering in this brief notice upon a discussion of the different views as to the cause of the "bipolarity," I wish only, when recording a new "bipolar" crustacean, to express my agreement with Chun, when he says * :—"Wenn wir auch bis jetzt nur ein sicher beglaubigtes Beispiel anzuführen vermögen, dass identische Arten beider polaren Gebiete durch die ganze Breite des Oceans die tieferen und kühleren Regionen bevölkern, so wird man immerhin nicht umhin können, die Beweiskraft desselben anzuerkennen und mir zuzugeben, dass heute noch ein Austausch zwischen den polaren Faunengebieten stattfindet. Ich bin fest überzeugt, dass eine fleissige Ausnutzung der Schliessnetze auf späteren Expeditionen nicht nur neue Beispiele für einen Zusammenhang der den kalten Gebieten eigenthümlichen pelagischen Organismen liefern, sondern auch noch manchen Fund von allgemeiner Tragweite darbieten wird."

It is only to be expected that "die Deutsche Tiefsee-Expedition," the leader of which was Professor Chun, will yield important facts in this respect; and it is therefore that everyone who is interested in these questions looks forward with the utmost curiosity to the scientific results of that great expedition.

Lund,
March 2, 1901.

XLIX.—*Descriptions of Seventeen new Genera of Ichneumonidæ from India and One from Australia.* By P. CAMERON.

[Continued from p. 284.]

PACHYJOPPA, gen. nov.

Antennæ in both sexes longer than the body, in the female distinctly narrowed at the apex, in the male pilose, serrate towards the apex. Areolet oblique, the nervures united above; the apex of the wings with a cloud. Clypeus convex, not separated from the face by a suture. Labrum broad, projecting. Mandibles with two unequal teeth, the upper longer and sharper than the lower. Occiput sharply margined.

* "Die Beziehungen &c.," p. 62.

Scutellum convex, its top broadly rounded. Median segment sharply and widely depressed at the base, not areolated except in the middle, which is bordered by two stout keels; the apex has a sharply oblique slope; on the top at the sides is a stout tooth. Abdomen bluntly pointed at the apex; there are eight segments in both sexes, the last is small; the ventral fold is stout and extends to the apex of the fourth segment in both sexes. Legs stout, the tarsi bare.

The abdominal segments are closely but not strongly punctured, and do not angularly project at the apex laterally; the sides of the median segments are bordered by stout keels; the head is obliquely narrowed behind the eyes; the lower sides of the pleuræ are not broadly rounded; the part of the mesopleuræ above the middle broadly and roundly projects, the part immediately under the wings being depressed; below the raised part of the scutellum is a stout keel, which also extends round the apex, but is narrower there than on the sides; its apex has a rather steep slope; the front is deeply and widely depressed; the clypeus is more distinctly convex than usual. The abdomen is not much longer than the thorax.

Has the coloration of *Gathetus*, *Facydes*, and *Dimætha*. The first-named is readily known from it by the flat scutellum, by the much shorter, more distinctly dilated antennæ, and by the striated abdomen. *Facydes* and *Dimætha* have also the antennæ shorter and more distinctly dilated, and have the sides of the abdominal segments angularly projecting, and both have the clypeus flat, while *Dimætha* has also the abdomen much longer, the postpetiole much narrower, the legs longer, and the scutellum not pyramidal.

Pachyjoppa tibialis, sp. n.

Rufa; antennis, geniculis, tibiis tarsisque posticis nigris; alis flavo-hyalinis, apice fusco-violaceo. ♀.

Long. 15 mm.

Antennæ stout, the flagellum almost bare, the scape rufous beneath, thickly covered with short pale hair. The inner orbits and the base of the mandibles are obscure yellowish; the face closely punctured, more coarsely in the middle; thickly covered with short fuscous hair; the clypeus obliquely projecting, more strongly punctured and more thickly covered with longer fuscous hair; its apex transverse; the mandibular teeth are black; the palpi thick, rufous. Front depressed, smooth, shining, glabrous; the vertex smooth and shining, bare; the ocelli surrounded by a shallow furrow. The meso-

notum darker than the pleuræ, especially in the middle; closely punctured, thickly covered with depressed fulvous pubescence. Scutellum pyramidal, the top shining, sparsely covered with large punctures and clothed with long fuscous hair; the keels broad, extending from the base of the depression to the middle behind, becoming narrower as they do so; below the keels the scutellum is closely punctured. Post-scutellum not much depressed at the base, stoutly longitudinally striated. The base of the median segment is obliquely depressed in the middle, irregularly rugose, the bottom smooth and shining; there are only the two central area—the basal is slightly narrowed towards the apex and irregularly marked with stout keels, the apical area is narrowed at the base and stoutly irregularly striolated; the sides are stoutly carinate, except at the base, where the keels are somewhat indistinct; the tooth very stout and prominent. The propleuræ strongly punctured, especially behind, the lower parts obscurely striated, and with a stout keel behind the central depression. Mesopleuræ strongly punctured; under the wings is a large projection, roundly narrowed at the base and apex; the basal part of the metapleuræ strongly punctured, bordered at the top with a stout keel; the apex is coarsely, rugosely, irregularly reticulated. The anterior coxæ slightly, the posterior coarsely, punctured. Areolet oblique; the first transverse cubital nervure is straight, oblique, the second more curved; they unite at the top; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle; the transverse basal nervure is almost interstitial. Petiole smooth and shining; the sides tuberculate at the spiracles; the apical half of the dilated part laterally depressed, the depression becoming gradually wider towards the apex. The second and following segments are closely punctured, the third and following segments infuscated; the gastrocelli large, deep, the base smooth, the apex aciculated, the outer edge obscurely striated.

LAGENESTA, gen. nov.

Antennæ stout, dilated beyond the middle. Labrum largely projecting. Apex of clypeus transverse. Mandibles bidentate, the apical tooth the larger. Scutellum flat, its sides not carinate. Median segment without area, all the keels being obliterated. Areolet large, five-sided, wide at the top. Legs stout, the tarsi spinose. Abdomen with seven segments, neither punctured nor striated; the ventral fold distinct on the second and third segments, less distinct on the fourth and fifth.

The head is large, not much narrowed behind the eyes, behind roundly concave, the occiput margined. Median segment transversely punctured, its apical slope below the middle with a stout wrinkled keel. Areolet large, five-sided, not much narrowed at the top; the recurrent nervure received in the middle. Apical abscissa of radius roundly curved upwards. Apical third of petiole widely dilated. Gastro-cœli large, not deep, stoutly striated. Legs stout, the tarsal joints spinose, broad, narrowed at the base; the hinder femora reach to the fourth segment. Abdomen smooth, impunctate, its segments not angularly produced at the apices laterally.

Does not fit well into any of Kriechbaumer's groups of the Hemijoppinæ.

Lagenesta ferruginea, sp. n.

Ferruginea, nigro-maculata; abdominis apice late nigro; alis fusco-violaceis, nervis nigris. ♀.

Long. 22 mm.

Antennæ rufous, broadly black beyond the middle. The ocellar region black; the lower inner orbits and the labrum yellowish. Front and vertex aciculate, rougher below the ocelli, smoother near the eyes, which are sharply margined. Face and clypeus punctured, but not very closely or deeply, the latter more sparsely than the face; both are covered with white hair. Labrum smooth and fringed with long golden hair. Mesonotum closely punctured, its base and sides bordered with black, the black colour extending on to the parapsidal furrows, which are distinctly indicated at the base. Scutellum sparsely and slightly punctured; post-scutellum smooth. Metanotum transversely rugosely punctured, towards the apex thickly covered with fulvous hair; the keel bordering the apex broadly projects in the middle at the sides. Pleuræ closely punctured; a broad band in the centre of the pro-, the base and upper edge of the meso-, and the base and lower edge of the metapleuræ black. Wings uniformly fuscous-violaceous, distinctly iridescent; the first transverse cubital nervure is bullated at the top, the second below the middle; there are two bullæ on the recurrent nervure. Legs coloured like the body; the apex of the metatarsus and the four apical joints black. The basal two segments of the abdomen and the sides of the third are ferruginous, the rest deep black; the petiole above finely transversely striated, its sides more strongly and slightly obliquely striated. Gastrocœli distinctly striated, the striæ distinctly separated, the space between them irregularly transversely

rugose; the black apical segments are smooth; the apical segments are fringed with longish black hair.

ZANTHOJOPPA, gen. nov.

Scutellum pyramidal, with an oblique slope at the base and apex, its sides on the basal slope keeled. Median segment with a small basal and a large apical area; the sides with a large leaf-like tooth. Antennæ longish, dilated and compressed beyond the middle. Labrum distinctly projecting. Areolet 5-angled, wide at the top. Abdomen with seven segments, the ventral fold extending to the base of the ovipositor. Abdominal segments finely and closely punctured. Gastroceci narrow. The sheaths of the ovipositor are longer than usual and project.

The head is well developed behind the eyes and obliquely narrowed; the occiput is margined; the eyes large. The colour is yellowish, marked with black; the dilated apical part of the antennæ is black; the apex of the abdomen is sharply pointed, it becoming gradually narrowed from the base of the fourth segment.

Zanthojoppa trilineata, sp. n.

Flava; lineis 3 mesonoti, linea metanoti trochanteribusque posticis nigris; alis fulvo-hyalinis, stigmatibus fulvo. ♀.

Long. 14 mm.

Antennæ nearly as long as the body; the basal fourteen to fifteen joints fulvous, the rest dilated, much attenuated at the apex; black, brownish beneath; the scape sparsely covered with short white hair; the flagellum almost bare. Head yellow, the front and vertex with a triangular black line on each; the black narrowed in the centre, the broad end of the mark on the vertex at the top, on the lower side at the bottom, the two being united and forming an hourglass-shaped mark; the black is continued down the back in the centre; the lower part of the head behind is broadly black. The face and clypeus closely punctured, sparsely covered with short white microscopic hair; the front and vertex closely punctured, except over the antennæ, where it is quite smooth and shining; the mandibular teeth are black. The lower part of the pronotum all round, three broad lines on the mesonotum (the central originating at the base and reaching to the middle, the lateral originating in front of the tegulae and reaching to the scutellum), its sides along the tegulae, the scutellar keels, the depression at the base of the scutellum,

the parts at the sides of the scutellum and postscutellum, a semicircular mark on the supramedian area, continued down the posterior median area to the apex of the segment, a broad band in the middle of the propleuræ, a complete band on the top of the mesopleuræ, the base and lower side of the meta-pleuræ, the apex of the mesosternum, and the metasternum, black. Scutellum pyramidal, the base and apex with an oblique slope, strongly and closely punctured, thickly covered with short fuscous hair; the postscutellum with an oblique slope to the base and apex; punctured, covered with short glistening white hair; the depression at its side wide, strongly striated. The base of the median segment has an obliquely rounded slope, black; the black dilated backwards in the middle; the supramedian area is broadly rounded at the base, slightly longer than broad, its apex bounded by a stout keel, which bulges slightly backwards; the other areae are not defined; the teeth are large, longer than broad, rounded at the apex. The pleuræ closely punctured, the meta- more coarsely than the others. Areolet wide at the top, not much narrower than the space bounded by the recurrent and the second transverse cubital nervures; the recurrent is broadly curved and is received shortly beyond the middle; the transverse median nervure is received distinctly in front of the transverse basal. The legs are uniformly coloured yellow, except for the posterior trochanters, which are black; the tarsi are closely and strongly spinose. The base of the petiole is smooth, shining, impunctate, the apex closely punctured; there is a black longitudinal line down its middle; the base of the second segment broadly, of the third more narrowly, black; closely punctured; the gastrocoeli shallow, distant from the base of the segment, finely punctured, rufous in the middle.

XESTOJOPPA, gen. nov.

Antennæ short, thick, dilated and compressed beyond the middle; the joints of the flagellum not much longer than broad. The central area of the median segment commencing at the middle of the segment. Labrum projecting. Scutellum not much raised, its sides not keeled. Occiput margined. Areolet 4-, or indistinctly 5-angled; the recurrent nervure is received between the middle and apex. Abdomen with seven segments, smooth and shining; gastrocoeli shallow. Legs stout, the apices of the tarsal joints spinose. Colour yellow, marked with black.

This genus comes very close to *Zanthojoppa*, but is easily

separated from it by the antennæ being much shorter and thicker, by the median area on the metanotum originating at the middle of the segment—not at the base—and by the much flatter scutellum. The body is stouter, as are also the legs; the head is well developed behind the eyes and is there obliquely narrowed; the metanotal spines are not much developed; the mandibles have two unequal apical teeth; the clypeus is indistinctly separated from the face; the apical abscissa of the radius is roundly curved upwards.

Nestojoppa olivacea, sp. n.

Olivacea, apice antennarum lineisque mesothoracis nigris; alis fulvo-hyalinis, stigmatibus fuscis. ♀.
Long. 16–17 mm.

The twenty-one to twenty-two basal joints of the antennæ whitish yellow, stout, dilated beyond the middle, the apex distinctly attenuated, bearing an obscure, short, white pubescence; the scape smooth, except for a few obscure punctures; the ocellar region, a short line behind them, a narrower line down the front, and the occiput black. The front and vertex smooth, impunctate, the front ocellus surrounded by a deep furrow; there is a shallower furrow down the front; the face and clypeus with a few scattered punctures, shining; the clypeus with a few long fuscous hairs; the apex of the clypeus transverse, of the labrum rounded and sparsely covered with long hair; the mandibular teeth black. Mesonotum closely and rather strongly punctured; thickly covered with short pale hair; the sides narrowly at the base, the rest broadly black, but the black does not touch the edge; the scutellar depression black. Scutellum flat, very smooth and shining; the apex sparsely covered with fuscous hair. Postscutellum shining, obscurely and finely punctured; the depression at its base wide and deep, almost divided into two by the centre being raised. The depression at the sides of the scutellum wide, smooth, except for a few striations; in front of the base of the hinder wings the sides project into a blunt somewhat triangular tooth. The basal half of the median segment is entirely without keels, and consequently there are no areæ, the base is coarsely punctured, the centre broadly raised; the apex has an oblique slope and has in the centre a broad area (the posterior median?) in the middle; this is rounded at the base and bounded by a stout keel, which is larger and more distinct at the base; the area inside is smooth at the base, the apex finely transversely striated, the rest filled up with three rough, stout, irregular, longitudinal keels. The propleuræ

are black down the middle, punctured, the lower part finely striated, finely at the base, much more strongly at the apex; at the top of the central hollow is a stout oblique keel. The mesopleural tubercles are large, leaf-like, and extend from the base to shortly beyond the middle; the part between the tubercles and the middle is raised and sparsely punctured, the part above the raised part depressed and black, the rest closely punctured except at the base, for the most part closely obliquely striated; the apical furrow deep black and marked with stout widely separated keels. The central furrow on the mesosternum shallow, black, wider at the apex, where it is bounded by a stout transverse partition. Metapleuræ coarsely and closely punctured. Legs stout, the hinder tarsi thickly spined. Areolet broad at the top, being there wider than the space bounded by the recurrent and the second transverse cubital nervures; the recurrent nervure is received beyond the middle almost at the base of the apical third. Petiole smooth, shining, impunctate, the middle infuscated, the apex not clearly separated. The second and following segments finely punctured. Gastrocoeli deep, smooth on the outer side, triangularly narrowed at the base on the inner, this part having two stout sharp keels on the outer edge, the rest being irregularly but strongly striated. The lower part of the petiole black, closely punctured, the centre stoutly, the sides more narrowly keeled.

AGLAJOJOPPA, gen. nov.

♀. Antennæ thickened and compressed beyond the middle. Apex of clypeus transverse; the labrum large, projecting. Mandibles with a large upper, clearly separated, conical tooth. Scutellum flat, not bordered. Median segment distinctly areolated all over, its apex with a gradually rounded slope. Spiracles large, linear. Areolet narrowed at the top, the transverse cubital nervures almost touching there; the transverse basal nervure is almost interstitial. Tarsi spinose; the apex of the hinder femora reaches to the middle of the third abdominal segment. The ventral keel is distinct on the second and third segments; the last segment is largely developed all round and is two thirds the length of the penultimate, its base reaches to the origin of the ovipositor.

The head is well developed behind the eyes and is obliquely narrowed there; the occiput is margined; there is a distinct fovea above the sides of the clypeus, from which a furrow runs obliquely upwards; the postscutellum has a large deep fovea on either side at the base; the base of the median

segment is obliquely roundly raised; the gastrocoeli are deep, large; the second and third abdominal segments are closely longitudinally striated; the bases of the segments are narrowed compared with the apices of those behind. There are seven segments.

The male has the antennæ longer and serrate; the last abdominal segment is nearly as long as the preceding; the ventral keel is on the second and third segments as in the female.

All the species are black, with the thorax and abdomen largely marked with yellow; the wings are infuscated towards the apex and to a less extent at the base. In the female the aciculation on the abdomen extends to the fourth segment, in the male it is much stronger and extends to the fifth; in the male, too, the abdominal segments project more acutely at their apices. The median segment is more completely areolated than it is with most *Joppini*; it, however, possesses the characteristic oblique depression at the base, and the areola is represented by a smooth, raised, flat tubercle, which becomes gradually widened towards the apex, where it is transverse.

Aglaojoppa flavomaculata, sp. n.

Nigra, flavo-maculata; antennis nigris, medio albo annulato; pedibus flavis; dimidio basali femorum posticorum et basi apiceque tibiæ posticarum nigris; alis fusco-hyalinis. ♀.

Long. 13-14 mm.

Antennæ dilated and compressed before the apex; the scape and the tenth to sixteenth joints white beneath; the scape finely punctured, sparsely covered with short fulvous pubescence; the flagellum bare. Head lemon-yellow, shining, smooth; the face sparsely covered with short white pubescence; the occiput, a broad oblique line behind the eyes near the top, the front and vertex broadly in the middle, the middle more narrowly and the front more broadly than the vertex, the middle of the face more broadly below, and a narrower line round the top of the clypeus, and its apex in the middle narrowly, black. The face and clypeus sparsely punctured; the clypeal foveæ deep; the labrum fringed with long fulvous hair; the middle finely transversely striated. Thorax black; the edge of the pronotum broadly, its base in the middle, both marks being roundly incised in the middle, two lines on the mesonotum, narrowed at the base and not reaching to the apex, the scutellum, the scutellar keels, the lateral two areas on the median segment, a mark on the lower

part of the propleuræ, the prosternum, the tubercles, a mark broader than long and dilated on the lower side at the apex, a longer oblique mark not reaching to the apex, a small mark under the hinder wings on the metapleuræ, and a large oblique one, rounded at the top, lemon-yellow. Mesonotum shining, almost impunctate, except slightly behind. Scutellum flat, rounded behind; the postscutellum finely punctured. The base of the median segment smooth, raised and oblique in the middle; the supramedian area obsolete, not bounded by keels, somewhat triangular at the base; the posterior median area rounded at the base, closely and rather strongly transversely striated, as are also the apical lateral area; the spiracular area transversely striated, the striæ stronger and more widely separated than on the posterior median area. Pro- and mesopleuræ shining, sparsely punctured, the former striated on the lower half; the metapleuræ sparsely punctured, the depression at the top deep. The mesosternum flat, its furrow transversely striated. Wings with a fuscous-violaceous tinge; the nervures and stigma black; the areolet narrower at the top, being there slightly less in length than the space bounded by the recurrent and the second transverse cubital nervures; the recurrent is received shortly beyond the middle. Legs lemon-yellow like the thorax; the base of the hinder coxæ, the base of the four anterior trochanters, the hinder trochanters entirely, the basal half of the femora, with a narrow line in the centre of the apical half of the anterior pair, and the base and apex of the tibiæ black; the tarsi more or less fuscous. Abdomen black; on the sides of the first, second, third, and fourth segments are large lemon-yellow marks; the apex of the petiole and of the second and third segments longitudinally striated in the middle; the gastrocœli smooth, not striated, deep; the apical segments have a bluish tinge.

The male is similarly coloured, but with the yellow marks if anything larger, and the wings are much more deeply and distinctly smoky violaceous.

The yellow markings on the thorax and abdomen probably vary in size and number; the lateral marks on the median segment may become confluent; in this case the dividing keel is yellow.

CHARITOJOPPA, gen. nov.

Antennæ stout, dilated and compressed beyond the middle. Scutellum pyramidal, its sides at the base below the raised part keeled. Head largely developed below and behind the eyes; the occiput sharply margined. Clypeus not separated

from the face, foveate at the sides above; labrum hidden. Mandibles stout; the apical two teeth large, the upper the larger and blunter at the apex. Meso- and metanotum stoutly reticulated; the supramedian area smooth, open at the apex, the keels continued to the apex of the segment, roundly diverging as they do so. Legs stout, the penultimate joint of the hinder tarsi spined. Areolet three-angled, the transverse cubital nervures uniting at the top; there is hardly an angle formed by the recurrent nervure and the cubital; the apical abscissa of the radius is roundly curved upwards at the base; the transverse median nervure is received distinctly in front of the transverse basal. The base of the petiole narrow, the apex broadly dilated. Gastrocœli large, deep. Abdomen (♀) with eight segments; the ventral fold extends to the apex of the third segment; the second and third segments are closely longitudinally striated. Eyes widely distant from the base of the mandibles, hardly reaching to the top of the clypeus.

This genus is closely related to *Magrettia*, which differs from it in having the scutellum flat, not pyramidal, and incised at the apex; the hind coxæ bear teeth and the second and third abdominal segments are not longitudinally striated.

Charitojoppa cærulea, sp. n.

Nigra, abdomine cæruleo, facie, orbitis oculorum, linea pronoti, scutello tegulisque albis; pedibus rufis, basi tibiaram posticarum late, coxis trochanteribusque anterioribus albis; alis hyalinis, stigmate nigro. ♀.

Long. 16 mm.

Head bluish black; the face, clypeus, the upper orbits on the inner side narrowly, and the outer on the lower broadly, yellow; between the antennæ and the base of the clypeus is a broad bluish mark, which becomes slightly and gradually dilated towards the apex; mandibles yellow, the teeth black. The face somewhat strongly, the clypeus more slightly, punctured. Antennæ black, the middle with a broad white band; beyond the white band they are dilated and compressed; the apex distinctly attenuated. The sides of the pronotum broadly, its base, the base of the tegulæ, tubercles, the sides of the scutellum, the lower part of the pro- and mesopleuræ (the latter broadly), and the metapleuræ in front of the coxæ, yellow. Mesonotum dark green, coppery in the middle, strongly irregularly reticulated, the sides with a clearly defined hollow, distinctly bordered, and having inside of it a few sharp transverse keels. The centre of the scutellum

distinctly pyramidal, the sides flat, yellow. Median segment coarsely irregularly reticulated, the reticulations wider in the centre of the segment; the posterior and suprmedian area united. Propleuræ strongly obliquely striolated; the base of the mesopleuræ coarsely punctured, running into stout longitudinal striolations, except in the middle, where it is smooth on the lower side. Metapleuræ coarsely reticulated all over, its extreme base yellow, the yellow line broader above, narrower below. Areolet much narrowed at the top, being there not much more than half the length of the space bounded by the first transverse cubital and recurrent nervures. Four anterior legs fulvous, the coxæ and trochanters yellow, the front tarsi fuscous towards the apex; the hinder coxæ, basal joint of trochanters, the apex of the femora broadly, and the apical third of the tibiæ black. The basal half and underside of the petiole and the sides of the apex of the petiole yellow; its apex broadly raised in the middle, the sides of the raised part and the centre keeled, the sides with transverse keels; the extreme apex of it smooth, the depressed sides irregularly transversely striolated; the second segment irregularly reticulated, more closely and less irregularly towards the apex. Gastrocœli smooth, yellow. The apices of the second and third abdominal segments pale yellow, the third segment closely longitudinally striolated, the other segments impunctate, shining, their apices pallid yellow; the second segment broadly in the middle, and the apices of the others narrowly, pallid yellow.

[To be continued.]

L.—*On the supposed Rediscovery of "Moseleya" in Torres Straits.* By S. PACE, F.Z.S. &c.

AMONG the collections obtained by the 'Challenger' Expedition was included a single specimen of a coral for which Quelch* founded the genus *Moseleya*, with the single species *M. latistellata*, Quelch. This form, which until now has only been known from the unique type specimen in the British Museum, owes its great interest to the deductions which have been drawn as to the supposed relationship of the genus to the so-called *Rugosa* of Palæozoic times, and as to the affinities of the latter group. Thus, Quelch placed *Moseleya* in the *Cyathophyllide*; and even in the most recent work on corals†

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xiii. 1884, pp. 292-3. The specimen was subsequently figured, Chall. Rep. vol. xvi. pp. 110-113, pl. xii. figs. 1-7.

† G. C. Bourne, in Lankester's Treat. Zool., Anthozoa, p. 70.